

European Society of Cardiology smartphone and tablet applications for patients with atrial fibrillation and their health care providers

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Europace

European Society of Cardiology (ESC) smartphone and tablet applications for patients with atrial fibrillation and their healthcare providers --Manuscript Draft--

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Abstract:	<p>We are in the midst of a digital revolution in healthcare, although the application of new and useful technology in routine clinical practice is variable. The CATCH ME Consortium, in collaboration with the European Society of Cardiology (ESC), has funded the creation of two applications (apps) in atrial fibrillation (AF) for use in smartphones and tablets. The patient app aims to enhance patient education, improve communication between patients and health care professionals, and encourage active patient involvement in the management of their condition. The healthcare professional app is designed as an interactive management tool incorporating the new ESC Practice Guidelines on AF and supported by the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA), with the aim of improving best-practice approaches for the care of patients with AF.</p> <p>Both standalone apps are now freely available for Android and iOS devices through the Google Play, Amazon and Apple stores. In this paper, we outline the rationale for the design and implementation of these apps. Our objective is to demonstrate the value of integrating novel digital technology into clinical practice, with the potential for patient engagement, optimisation of pharmacological and interventional therapy in AF, and ultimately to improve patient outcomes.</p>

Title: European Society of Cardiology (ESC) smartphone and tablet applications for patients with atrial fibrillation and their healthcare providers

Brief Title: ESC Apps for atrial fibrillation

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Abstract

We are in the midst of a digital revolution in healthcare, although the application of new and useful technology in routine clinical practice is variable. The CATCH ME Consortium, in collaboration with the European Society of Cardiology (ESC), has funded the creation of two applications (apps) in atrial fibrillation (AF) for use in smartphones and tablets. The patient app aims to enhance patient education, improve communication between patients and health care professionals, and encourage active patient involvement in the management of their condition. The healthcare professional app is designed as an interactive management tool incorporating the new ESC Practice Guidelines on AF and supported by the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA), with the aim of improving best-practice approaches for the care of patients with AF.

Both standalone apps are now freely available for Android and iOS devices through the Google Play, Amazon and Apple stores. In this paper, we outline the rationale for the design and implementation of these apps. Our objective is to demonstrate the value of integrating novel digital technology into clinical practice, with the potential for patient engagement, optimisation of pharmacological and interventional therapy in AF, and ultimately to improve patient outcomes.

Condensed abstract (48 words)

Smartphone and tablet apps are an exciting and evolving way to reach large audiences with healthcare education and recommended treatment pathways. The ESC, CATCH ME Consortium and EHRA have designed apps for both patients with atrial fibrillation and their healthcare providers, available freely on Android and iOS platforms.

What's New? (84 words)

1. The 2016 ESC Guidelines on atrial fibrillation (AF) recommend patient-centred care and an integrated, multidisciplinary treatment approach.
2. Smartphone and tablet apps can provide education, encourage behaviour change and increase treatment adherence in patients, as well as deliver interactive treatment algorithms to aid clinicians.
3. The patient app aims to enhance patient education on AF, self-management and shared decision-making.
4. The healthcare professional app is designed around the 2016 ESC Guidelines on AF to simplify the choice of treatment and optimise guideline adherence.

Introduction

Smartphones, tablet computers and their applications (apps) have become ubiquitous in modern life all across the world. In Europe and North America, approximately two-thirds of the population own mobile devices, with year-on-year increases. Their role in our lives has continually changed and for many people, smartphones and tablets are the primary method for communication and accessing online information. Although lagging behind social networking, the popularity of interactive health communication applications is growing, not only to provide health information, but also to combine education with the goal of behaviour change.¹ Better patient understanding has the potential to improve health outcomes², and in patients with heart disease, education allows better appreciation of individual risk and facilitates commencement of and compliance with treatment.³ The use of computer or web-based patient tools appears to have positive effects across a range of outcomes, including patient knowledge, behaviour, and even clinical outcomes (for example improved diabetic control or less disability from asthma).⁴ On the other side of the consultation, there are many medical apps available to assist doctors, although few, to-date, have been specifically written by and for clinicians.⁵

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common heart rhythm disorder and poses a considerable burden to healthcare services, with rising incidence and prevalence, and high rates of morbidity and mortality.⁶ Aside from the prognostic benefit of oral anticoagulation therapy and management of cardiovascular risk, treatment of AF is targeted towards the relief of symptoms, including the control of heart rate and rhythm.⁷ Adherence to long-term therapy is of particular importance, supported by a multidisciplinary team that includes primary care practitioners, cardiologists, electrophysiologists, stroke physicians, allied health professionals and support staff. Management of AF is therefore uniquely suited to a process of shared decision making⁸, to support the patients' understanding of the disease and available therapies.⁹ Patient education can improve anticoagulation control in AF patients¹⁰, and integrated AF management is a cost-

effective means of reducing unnecessary hospital admissions and adverse clinical outcomes.^{11,}

¹² From the perspective of healthcare professionals, adherence to clinical practice guidelines have been shown to improve prognosis in patients with AF.¹³⁻¹⁵

In concert with the 2016 European Society of Cardiology (ESC) Guidelines on AF⁷, we are launching mobile applications for patients with AF and their healthcare professionals (**Figure 1**). The patient app aims to enhance patient education, optimise communication between patients and healthcare providers, increase patient involvement in management decisions, and encourage self-management activities. The healthcare professional app is designed to interactively apply the new ESC AF Guidelines to individual patients, facilitating the adoption of best-practice management of AF, with the aim of improving patient outcomes.

Rationale

The patient and healthcare professional apps for AF were developed to disseminate the new 2016 ESC AF Guidelines through different formats, in order to reach a wide and expanding audience. Our approach had three main foundations that are discussed in detail below:

(1) Apps in other healthcare settings have had a positive impact on patient behaviour and clinical outcomes; (2) Digital learning in the context of educational theory affords a new pathway of providing supportive patient education; and (3) Education of healthcare professionals and encouraging guideline-adherent care can contribute to enhanced professional standards and improved management of patients with AF.

(1) Evidence from other healthcare apps

The impact of health-related apps have been studied in numerous randomised controlled trials.

During our design phase, we performed a keyword search of PubMed and Google Scholar to identify apps with published health outcomes (April 2016; search terms apps/mobile and randomised), and summarise some key trials here. An app providing cognitive behavioural therapy skills demonstrated reduced symptoms of depression and less work absence compared to those randomised to website support (n=300).¹⁶ In 597 adults with back pain, a mobile app successfully encouraged self-management skills, leading to a reduction in back pain at 4 months.¹⁷ A web-based app on healthy lifestyle interventions had a positive impact on physical activity over 14 weeks in 56 participants compared to 29 controls (63 ± 21 minutes versus -30 ± 28 minutes; $p=0.02$), leading to more weight loss and higher success in maintaining a healthy lifestyle. The frequency of app use was significantly related to a higher success score.¹⁸ Short-term benefits over an 8-week period were also seen with an app that encouraged physical activity using social networking (n=110).¹⁹ In patients at risk of diabetes, a combined mobile app and pedometer increased physical activity, reduced blood pressure, and improved dietary intake in 30 patients compared to 31 controls.²⁰ However, in another randomised trial, a mobile phone app was unable to elicit any improvement in physical activity at 8 weeks (n=51).²¹ An app designed to improve adherence to medications in elderly patients led to fewer missed doses compared to controls (n=48 and 51 respectively), and 88% of those using the app felt more independent in managing their therapy.²²

The studies discussed above have important limitations, including highly motivated and selected populations, and only short-term evaluation. A systematic review of mobile health interventions suggests a benefit from various types of intervention, but also a clear need for further robust evidence.²³

(2) Context of educational theory

Learning theories have progressed from purely behaviourist (passive learning in response to external stimuli; e.g. Pavlov's conditioning), through cognitivist learning (internalisation of

knowledge), and more recently constructivist models (learning through the experience of knowledge).^{24, 25} These theories have formed the basis for optimal teaching methods during the last century²⁶, however the availability of new technology has the potential to embed digital-aided learning within routine clinical practice.²⁷ Although access to information and technology systems has increased exponentially, the corresponding levels of use within education remains modest.²⁸ There are also important limitations that can impede digital learning, such as language, culture and baseline knowledge, as well as app functionality and readability.²⁹⁻³¹

So what are the theoretical implications for app development to assist patients with AF?

Figure 2 adapts Salmon's five-stage model of online learning³² to illustrate the key points of a structured developmental process. These can lead to patient enablement (provision of appropriate context for new knowledge and skills)³³, and hence, supported and successful learning (as described by Vygotsky's Zone of Development).³⁴ Reflecting on the learning classification described by Bloom³⁵, users start to understand new concepts and apply knowledge to their own circumstances. One of the aims of our app is to allow independent patient evaluation of treatment options, enabling an informed choice and partnership-in-care between patients and their healthcare providers. Such a model has the potential to encourage satisfaction with treatment, increase self-management, reduce cost and improve patient well-being.

(3) Context of professional standards

Physician education: Professional standards frameworks across Europe highlight the importance of ongoing education. In this context, mobile applications are an important part of integrating and internalising knowledge, as well as transmitting this learning to others.³⁶⁻³⁹ The general direction of technology suggests that mobile applications will become an increasingly important method to improve and maintain professional standards in healthcare.⁴⁰

Physician interaction with patients: The active participation of patients in healthcare consultations and development of patient autonomy is a principle common to professional standards across the world.⁴¹ This includes the Physician Charter⁴², adopted by the European Federation of Internal Medicine, the American Board of Internal Medicine and the American College of Physicians, as well as standards of the UK General Medical Council.³⁹ The CanMEDS code of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada puts a responsibility on physicians to facilitate patient learning, not only by educating patients but also by promoting health literacy for the purposes of “establishing rapport and trust, formulating a diagnosis, delivering information, striving for mutual understanding, and facilitating a shared plan of care”.⁴³ Similarly, the Core Curriculum for General Cardiologists of the ESC and the Core Curriculum for Nurses of the ESC Council for Cardiovascular Nursing and Allied Professions recognise the importance of patient education in all areas of cardiac care.^{44, 45}

Design

App design was led by a core-group (see **Appendix 1**), comprising of representatives from the CATCH ME Consortium (Characterizing Atrial fibrillation by Translating its Causes into Health Modifiers in the Elderly), the ESC Guidelines Task Force on AF, and the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA). Börm Bruckmeier Publishing (Germany) were commissioned to produce the apps. The main components and objectives of the app development programme are displayed in **Figure 3**.

In brief, we developed the apps in tandem with the writing of the 2016 ESC Guidelines on AF, whilst maintaining the confidentiality of the guidelines. The Task Force writing the guidelines were instrumental in defining the content of the apps. The guideline flowcharts for different sections of AF management determined the design of the apps. This process began in October

2014, an outline of the app functionalities was completed in October 2015, and the final guideline structure was incorporated into the Apps Software Requirements Specification by February 2016. Model View Presenter Framework (Android) and Model View Controller (iOS) were used, with the overall product based on Client Server Architecture. Both standalone apps are scheduled for public release at the time of this publication, with the interconnectivity of the two apps to follow. As the Healthcare Professional app determines patient treatment, a CE certification application has been submitted to conform with European Commission Directives (Class IIa medical device).

Patient app

The patient app will provide education on AF, including sections describing the pathology, symptoms, prognosis, associated comorbidities, management strategies, and practical tips for self-care (**Figure 4-A**). Information was derived from existing patient documentation developed by the British Heart Foundation (<https://www.bhf.org.uk/>), the German National Network of Competence in Atrial Fibrillation (AFNET; <http://www.kompetenznetz-vorhofflimmern.de/>), and a patient booklet on AF developed in the Netherlands.⁴⁶ The text was then edited by a team of patient representatives with AF (funded through a UK National Institute of Health Research grant on improving patient outcomes in AF).⁴⁷ The patient app will also present information on individual stroke risk, and provide a personal health record and symptom diary. Patients are asked to fill in sections about relevant previous health issues which can facilitate consultation when shared with their healthcare professional(s).

Healthcare professional app

The healthcare professional app is a more complex tool, allowing both conventional viewing of guideline text and recommendations, as well as interactive treatment algorithms (**Figure 4-B**). The app is also designed to improve consultation efficiency, with the provision of a patient

register, prefilled with data supplied by the patient. A tablet version of the app will also be available, allowing overview of multiple patients (for example, in an outpatient clinic setting). Users are able to launch the AF Treatment Manager directly through the existing ESC Pocket Guidelines app, available now free of charge for iOS and Android devices through their respective stores.

Patient to doctor communication, security and privacy

A key feature of the apps is communication between consenting patients and their healthcare professional(s). Patients will be able to securely share their data through a cloud server, permitting healthcare professionals to import relevant information into the healthcare professional app (such as symptoms, stroke risk factors, and medications). The patient can disable this access at any time. All shared information is encrypted and password protected. Reciprocally, the healthcare professional can also share collated information with the patient, in the form of an automated email.

Potential for observational research

For patients who specifically consent to the use of data for research purposes, anonymised data will be saved for future exploration of symptomatology, treatment patterns and guideline adherence. This is an unparalleled capability, allowing us to collate information on patients with AF across all communities, including primary practice and hospital clinics. Understanding the barriers to effective guideline implementation will help to improve future guidelines on AF, and make them more relevant to patient care.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the apps is essential to determine their ability to provide knowledge to patients

and healthcare professionals, and their impact on guideline adherence. This is an ongoing process, and feedback will drive the further development of these tools.

The process of initial testing and evaluation was as follows:

- i. Appraisal by members of the ESC AF Guidelines Task Force to ensure that content for both patient and healthcare apps followed guideline recommendations.
- ii. In-house testing of individual components by the app development team, including at least fortnightly confidential teleconferencing updates during the finalisation of the 2016 ESC AF Guidelines.
- iii. Initial evaluation was centred around interface design, technology and acceptability, using published scales that help evaluate healthcare smartphone applications (see **Appendix 2**).^{48, 49}
- iv. Discussions and protocol development for patient data protection, data storage and security.
- v. Patient-facing materials (educational text and images) were designed and reviewed by a patient involvement team and representatives of the British Heart Foundation.
- vi. Testing of each app in entirety by the app development team, to identify programming errors and inconsistencies.
- vii. Confidential testing and design enhancement by the wider ESC AF Guidelines Task Force, members of the CATCH ME consortium and EHRA to improve app functionality.
- viii. Beta-testing using self-contained devices within user cohorts to ensure acceptable language, ease-of-use and clinical utility. The apps were tested by a group of CATCH ME investigators and junior and senior clinicians at the CATCH ME clinical centres on three occasions throughout 2016. Further testing regarding content and usability was carried out during the AFNET/EHRA Consensus Conference (January 2017) by AF clinicians and specialists.

- ix. Updates following beta-testing and finalisation of app design. Beta-testing was performed by 67 persons (iOS and Android, both patient and healthcare professional apps), with feedback leading to new test versions. In total, there were 50 test versions of the apps, with step-wise iterations leading to better functionality.

Post-publication feedback: As surveying users can often be biased, the apps will include an anonymous feedback option for comment on features that work or do not work well. Although web-based surveys also suffer from sampling biases, they do allow more self-disclosure⁵⁰ and are likely to be a more useful tool for evaluation and subsequent app modification.

Discussion

The development of smartphone and tablet apps for patients and healthcare professionals is an exciting opportunity to increase active patient involvement in the management of their AF, provide education to patients and healthcare professionals, and potentially improve clinical outcomes through the pursuit of guideline-adherent care. This approach is well-suited to provide structured and integrated management of AF, as recommended in the 2016 ESC AF Guidelines.⁷

As discussed above, there is a good rationale behind the development of apps in AF, including evidence from other healthcare applications showing improvement in patient management.⁵¹ The apps also provide a new method to support patient empowerment through education, as well as easily accessible ‘on-the-job’ healthcare professional training. The ability of the apps to enhance learning is based on a number of educational theories that offer users not only knowledge from evidence-based guidelines, but also the application and reinforcement of this information within a digital platform. The healthcare professional app also addresses a number

of key professional standards for the development of good clinical practice, in regards to personal continued professional development and establishing an integrated, patient-centred approach to care. The long-term management of chronic conditions like AF is likely to benefit from informed and autonomous patients^{52, 53}, potentially leading to better outcomes through shared decision making.^{8, 54, 55} Although patient information is now widely available through written and verbal information, there remains a lack of specific knowledge related to AF.⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ Currently available education tools are almost entirely focused on anticoagulation therapy^{10, 59-61}, and although of clear clinical importance, this may not match what patients want and need to know about AF in general.^{62, 63} The huge advantage of our app-based tools are the dynamic nature of the technology, allowing us to add and modify features or information sources in response to user feedback and reflecting future updates of the ESC AF guidelines.

App-based interventions are a relatively new method of education in healthcare, however there is a large body of evidence for online learning in the teaching profession. In a systematic review of 99 studies, face-to-face and online learning methods were examined in a variety of topics for undergraduate and postgraduate learners. Effect sizes were largest for the combination of face-to-face and online instruction compared to either separately, and online working was more efficient if directed or collaborative, rather than independent student learning.⁶⁴ To extrapolate to use of medical apps, this reinforces the need for the patient app to be part of the clinical experience, underpinned by the standard educational approach from healthcare professionals. Similarly, the healthcare professional app should be used in the context of ongoing professional development to achieve improvements in clinical management. New innovations usually go through a peak and trough of usage (the so-called 'hype cycle'), and the design group were therefore keen to ensure that the apps retain relevance and functionality over time by including the means for continual update and improvement. The rapid rate of change in technology itself creates a number of issues related

to access, ethical process and privacy. However, as the general public move towards greater acceptance (and reliance) on mobile platforms, the medical community have an opportunity to use these advances to improve patient care.

Limitations

There are limitations to our approach, most notably that not all patients and healthcare professionals will have access to smartphones or tablets. However, recent data from the US suggest that even in adults over the age of 65, internet use is increasing exponentially and that around 70% now own a mobile phone (although smartphones in this age group are still less common).⁶⁵ The main barriers to smartphone use in older patients appears to be related to lack of perceived knowledge around the technology and visual impairment.⁶⁶ Both of these issues were considered during the design phase of the apps, with the use of ‘patient-approved’ education materials, simple functionality, straightforward layout and readable font size. Finally, although digital forms of learning are increasing and may provide benefit⁶⁷, there is a tendency to over-value the use of technology.⁶⁸ Put simply, we should ensure that the time spent in learning and using a new resource is time and cost-efficient, with sustained value over any short-term (or gimmick) objectives. Our aim was to achieve good productivity of both the patient and healthcare professional apps, and for usage to increase over time, whilst accepting that our initial designs are likely to need ongoing improvements in response to the changing requirements of patients with AF and their healthcare providers.

Conclusions and Clinical Perspective

We have outlined the rationale for new smartphone and tablet applications for patients with atrial fibrillation and their healthcare professionals, reviewing the evidence for improving patient outcomes, enhancing professional standards, and supporting the use of digital learning. Our clinical aim is to increase patient engagement and guideline-adherence with AF management, and ultimately, improve patient well-being and long-term prognosis. The apps are freely available for Android and iOS devices.

Conflicts of interest

DK reports non-financial support from Daiichi Sankyo, grants from Menarini, lecture fees from AtriCure, all outside the submitted work; and Lead for the Beta-blockers in Heart Failure Collaborative Group (BB-meta-HF) and RAte control Therapy Evaluation in Atrial Fibrillation (RATE-AF) Trial. LF reports grants from EU Horizon 2020 (CATCH ME) during the conduct of the study; grants from DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), grants from Medical Research Council, grants from British Heart Foundation, grants from Gilead, all outside the submitted work; in addition, LF has a patent for Personalised AF Therapy (GB1404998.5) and Markers for AF (GB1413081.9) issued to the University of Birmingham. BC reports a grant from EU Horizon 2020 (CATCH ME) during the conduct of the study; grants from British Heart Foundation and one un-restricted grant from Astra-Zeneca, outside the submitted work. US reports grants from the European Union, during the conduct of the study; personal fees from Roche Diagnostics, non-financial support from Bayer Healthcare, grants and non-financial support from Medtronic, grants from Netherlands Heart Foundation, grants from Netherlands Genomics Initiative, all outside the submitted work; in addition, US has a patent for Non-invasive Classification of AF issued. PK reports consulting fees, honoraria and research grants from 3M Medica, MEDA Pharma, AstraZeneca, Bayer Healthcare, Biosense Webster, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Cardiovascular Therapeutics, Daiichi-Sankyo, German Cardiac Society – Akademie, Johnson & Johnson, Medtronic, Merck, MSD, OMRON, Otsuka Pharma, Pfizer, Sanofi, St. Jude Medical, Servier, Siemens, TAKEDA, German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF), Fondation Leducq, German Research Foundation (DFG), British Heart Foundation, Medical Research Council UK, all outside the submitted work; grants from EU Horizon 2020 (CATCH ME) during the conduct of the study; in addition, PK is listed as an inventor on two patent applications submitted by University of Birmingham on Atrial Fibrillation Therapy (GB1404998.5) and Markers for AF (GB1413081.9). PV reports research grants from Parexel International, speaker fees from

Menarini and Servier, and consultancy fees from AFEA and Dean Medicus. HH has received lecture and consultancy fees from Daiichi-Sankyo, Bayer, Boehringer-Ingelheim, BMS, Pfizer, CMGRP Ltd, Downtown Europe, the Flemish Organisation of Sports Physicians and PSL Group Educational Services; research grants from Bayer (through Hasselt University) and Bracco Imaging, Medtronic and Boston Scientific (through the University of Antwerp). WC, JH and VD have nothing to declare.

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Figure legends

Figure 1: QR scan codes - Download the apps now!

Scan these codes to download the apps (iOS or Android).

Figure 2: Learning framework applied to the AF apps

Process and facilitation of online learning associated with smartphone applications for AF.

Adapted from the five-stage model as proposed by Salmon (2013).³²

AF = atrial fibrillation; HCP = healthcare professional.

Figure 3: Components and objectives of the app development programme

AF = atrial fibrillation; ESC = European Society of Cardiology.

Figure 4: Screenshots of the patient app (A) and the healthcare professional app (B).

Both apps available free of charge for Android and iOS through the Google Play, Amazon and

Apple stores. The AF treatment manager is available now through the ESC Pocket Guidelines

app (AF section). All names displayed in the figure are fictitious.

Appendix 1: Design group members and affiliations

European Society of Cardiology (ESC) AF Guidelines Taskforce, the CATCH ME Consortium and the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA)*	
Barbara Casadei	University of Oxford, UK
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App developers	
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Appendix 2: App evaluation

Jin & Kim Evaluation Tool for Healthcare Smartphone Applications ⁴⁸

Domain	Response	Domain	Response
1. Contents: Accuracy & understandability		3. Interface design: Consistency & suitability of design (continued)	
Information provided in the healthcare app is accurate (there is no inaccurate information).	3	The meaning of each icon is clearly expressed.	3
Clear information is provided in the healthcare app.	3	The app has highly readable typography.	3
The healthcare information in the app is readily understandable.	3	Visual elements do not confuse users.	2
The healthcare information in the app is explained in everyday terms.	3	The structure of the app can be clearly grasped.	3
People in general can easily read the healthcare information provided in the app.	3	Comments: Professional app design with a detailed process of beta-testing & redesign. Following feedback, the logos for each app were subsequently redesigned.	
Comments: Content is based on the 2016 ESC guidelines for the management of AF. Patient information was developed with patient representatives.		4. Accuracy of wording	
2. Objectivity		Instructions are told in a concise manner.	3
Professional healthcare information is provided.	3	Instructions are told in a precise manner.	3
Healthcare information is provided systematically.	3	All words are not merely spelled correctly but also grammatically correct.	3
There is an indication that the healthcare information is cited from authoritative sources.	3	Comments: Wording and instructions continually improved by an expert panel and a team of beta-testers.	
Medical experts provide the healthcare information.	3	5. Technology: Security	
Comments: Developed by the Task Force on AF, including the ESC and EACTS, with contribution from EHRA and ESO.		The app offers information about privacy protection.	2
3. Interface design: Consistency & suitability of design		The app offers information about security policies related to personal health information.	3
The app has coherence in terms of colour, configuration, and expression method.	3	The app explained the security system for creating a safe environment for better mobile app usage.	3
Icon arrangement is in harmony with the whole app design.	3	Comments: Both device and cloud storage are protected by a secure login and Advanced Encryption Standard 256-bit data encryption.	
Icons are categorized coherently in the app.	3	App responses are scored from 0 (not at all) to 3 (a lot). AF = atrial fibrillation; EACTS = European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery; EHRA = European Heart Rhythm Association; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; ESO = European Stroke Organisation.	
Arrangement of contents is well organized enough to be sequentially accessible and logically understandable	3		



Figure 1

Patient app



*Healthcare
professional app*



Figure 2

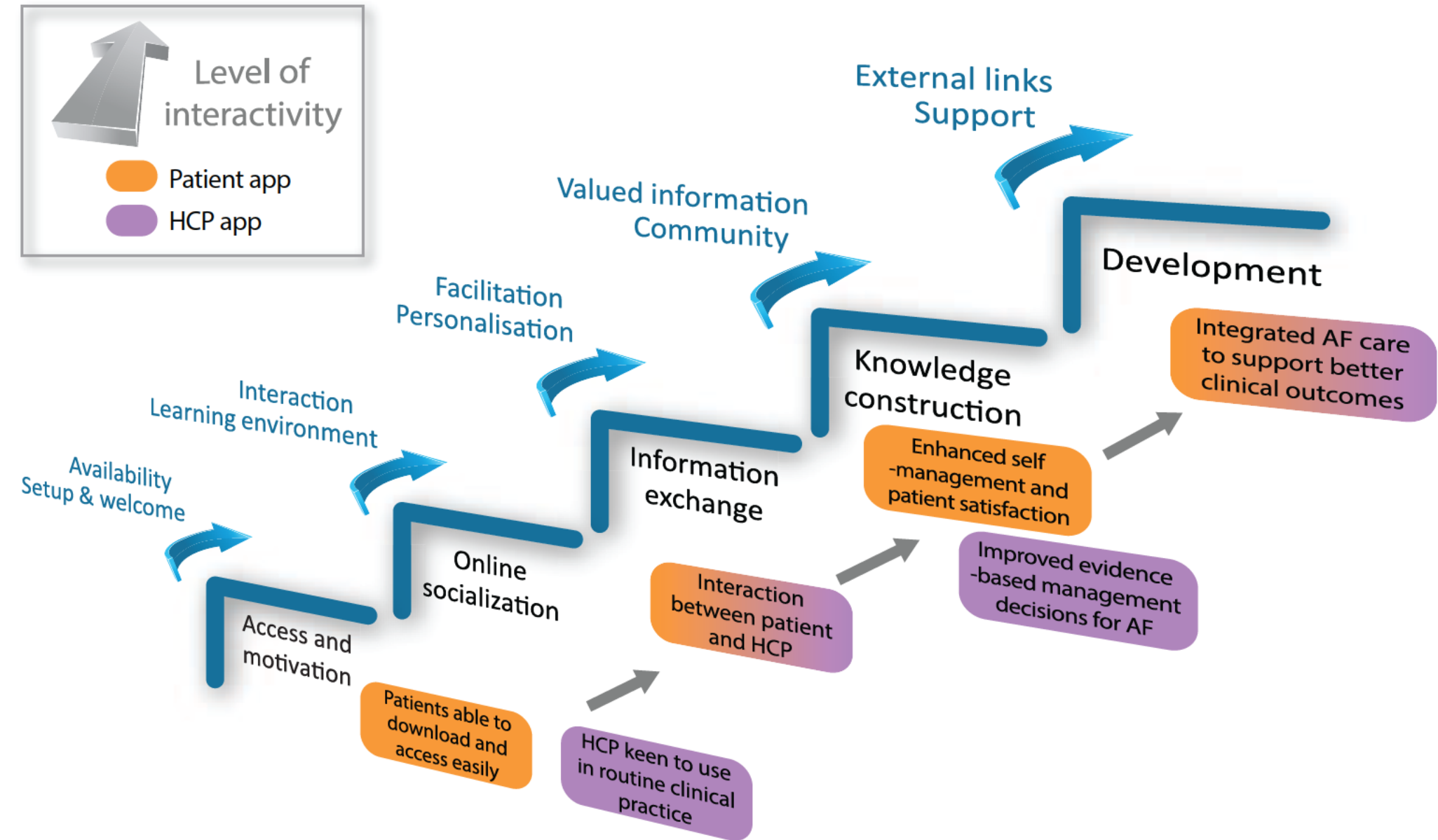


Figure 3

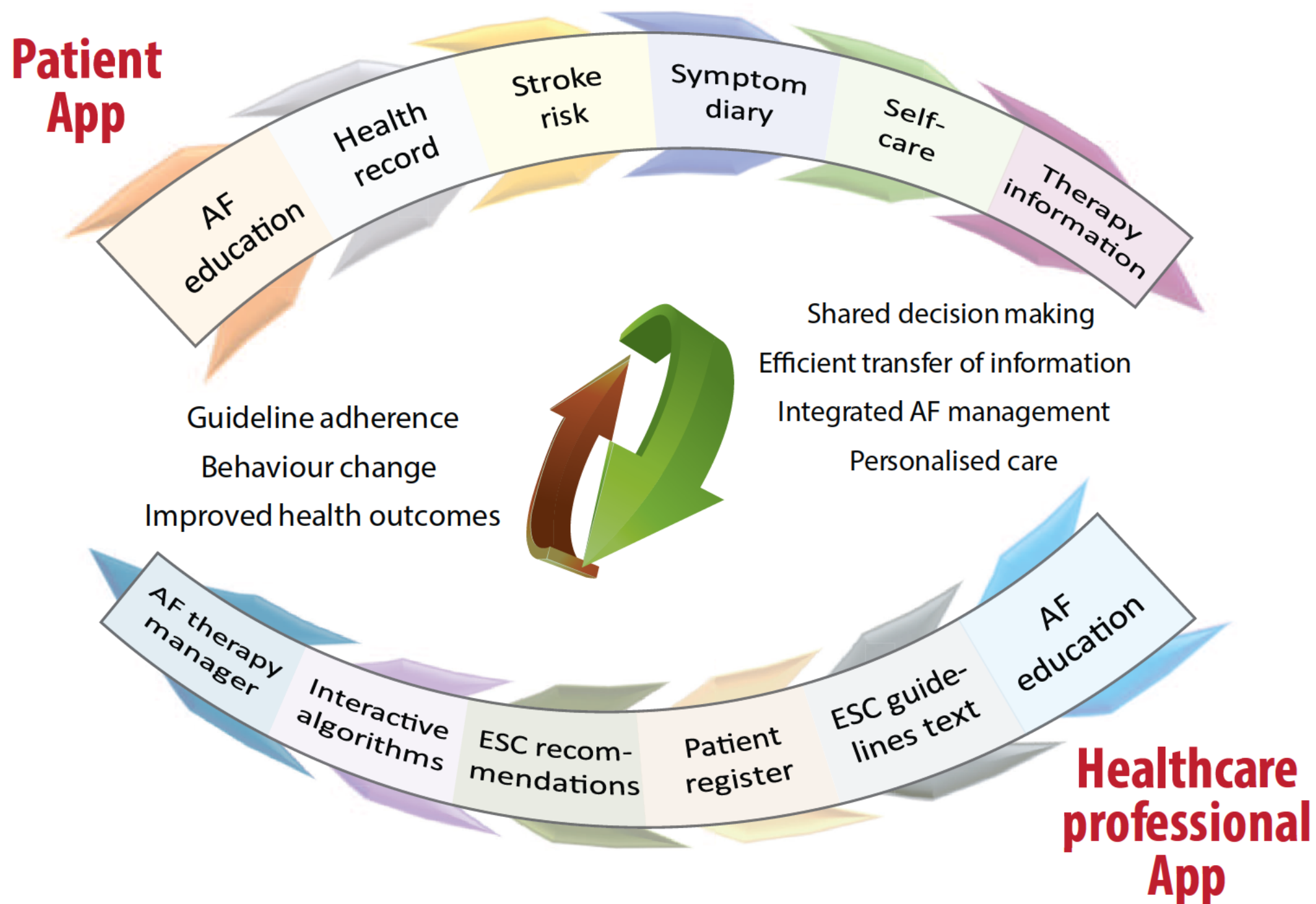


Figure 4

A



B

